GENTRY, we are pained to say, has belied his anecedents, and disappointed his friends. But for his single case, we should say unhesitatingly, that every man in Congress from the South, whom the Whigs had a good reason to rely upon, can be rehed on in this emergency. Mr. GENTHY alone, of all the faithful, has gone off on a tangent. Whether or no he sees a Mordecai in his visions, we shall not undertake to determine. Of NORTH CAROlina, we may well be proud to speak. And here let me say that The Tribune does great injustice to Mr. CLINGMAN. This gentleman has countenanced no flibustiering on the Compromise. He does not train in that company. As to MANGUM, BADGER, STANLY, they never did belong to the fraternity of impracticables, or disorganizers.-They do not now. They never will.

No, gentlemen; there is no such stampade as the telegraph has represented. But its lies have gone, and the truth will be slow to overtake them. But those lies will do no mischief in the long run. They will but return to plague the authors. And this reminds me to say that the remains of your veracious and amiable representative were fried on the gridiron in the Senate to-day by Mr. MANGUM, and were done brown, most emphatically. J. S. P.

The Public Printer-Correction. Washington, Wednesday, April 21, 1852.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribuse: In your paper of the 20th inst. you state that the printer to Congress has "no materials of his own, and gets his work done at The Union office." This is error. He has the largest and best printing office in Washington, and never got a line of the printing done elsewhere. The Union has been the great opponent of the public printer from the beginning, by its early and continued effort to take the census from his contract. Mr. Hamil-ton's printing office fills three stories of the largest prilding in Washington. His machinery and type are all new, and of the best kind. He has seven presses -four power and three band. Two of the former were bought from TAYLOR & Co., of New York-the larges

bought from Taylor & Co., of New York—the larges and best kind in use. He is a practical printer, of eminence; was State Printer to Pennsylvania. He is amply stocked with paper, type and hands, and lately stopped the delivery of paper because of his overstock.

As to the execution of his work, Mr. Haven, of the Committee on Printing, lately said in his place in the House, that the light printing—four out of the five classes into which it is divided—were never so well done before; and Mr. Borland, the Chairman, said in his place, that he had not understood, until recently, that the removal of Mr. Hamilton was placed on the ground of any public exigency, but of that of The Union newspaper, the necessities of which, and of the Democratic party, demanded public sustenance, otherwise they would perish. See Mr. Borland's speech of Friday, as reported in The Globe.

Here, Messrs. Editors, is the rub! There the secret of this outery about the public printer. The Loco-Foco party want a central press at the coming Election, and The Union is "losing money every day"—hence the

party want a central press at the coming Election, and The Union is "losing money every day"—hence the Census Printing was to be taken from the Public Printer among the first days of Congress—but, that failing, the Public Printer of course did his work infamously in the fourth, or most profeable class, but good in all the other, and that fourth class must go to The Union, less only by the mite to be given to The Republic, for conciliating the necessary strength in this game of coalition spoils. S.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending April 20, 1852.

Norman Blake, of Ira, N. Y., for Improvements in Submarine Augers. Dated April 20, 1852.

Thomas G. Clinton, of Cincinnati, O., for Improvement in Mattresses. Dated April 20, 1852.

Thomas J. Doyle, of Winchester, Va., for Improvement in Winnowers. Dated April 20, 1852.

Charles C. Felton, of Dedham, Mass., for Sash-Stopper and Fastener. Dated April 20, 1852.

A. L. Sinch, of New-Britain, Coun., for Improvement in Protecting Wheels and Axles, by incasing them. Dated April 20, 1852.

and Fastener. Dated April 20, 1832.

A. L. Finch, of New-Britain, Conn., for Improvement in Protecting Wheels and Axles, by incasing them. Dated April 20, 1852.

Wim. F. Furgang, of Albany, N. Y., for Improvement in the Keys of Finno-Fortes, Organs, etc. Dated April 20, 1852.
Charles T. Grilley, of New Haven. Conn., for Improved Capping of Serews. Dated April 20, 1852.
Daniel Hale, of Hinsdale, N. Y., for Improvement in Machine for drawing Spikes. Dated April 20, 1852.

A. H. Lebby, of Charlisston, S. C., for Improvement in Apparatus for Raising Water. Dated April 20, 1852.

A. H. Lebby, of Charlisston, S. C., for Improvement in Refrigerators. Dated April 20, 1852.

Andrew Maish, of Cincinnata, O., for Improvement in Refrigerators. Dated April 20, 1852.

Henry C. Spalding and Gage Stickney, of Hartford, Conn., for Improvement in Rotary Pumps. Dated April 20, 1852.

Wm. C. Vanhoesen, of Leeds, N. Y., for Improvement in Balance Gates. Dated April 20, 1852.

Wm. T. Wells, of Shelbyville, Tenn., for Improvement in Tailors' Measures. Dated April 20, 1852.

Wm. T. Wells, of Shelbyville, Tenn., for Improvement in Tailors' Measures. Dated April 20, 1852.

R. B. Whipple, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Improvement in Hume Tugs. Dated April 20, 1852.

R. B. Whipple, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Improvement in Hume Tugs. Dated April 20, 1852.

R. B. Whipple, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Improvement in Spirit Level and Square. Dated April 20, 1852.

R. B. Whipple, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Improvement of Rich'd Edwards, David A. Morris and Nathan Matthews, of Same place, for Improved Povices for Casting Gircle Plates, Roses, &c., with Devetalled Grooves. Dated April 20, 1852.

Benj K. art, of Reading, P.a., for Improvement in Railroad Car Bukes. Dated April 20, 1852.

Anthony J. Gallagher and John J. Baker, of Philadelphia.

Anthom J. Gallagher and John J. Baker, of Philadelphia Pa, for Basim for Cooking Stoves. Dated April 20, 1832 Ante-dated Jan. 17, 1832.

## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanaver and Beaver-sta

> Politics in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

The Opposition Convention in the IIId Congressional District of Maryland, assembled at Elli-cott's Mills to-day. Rias Brown, of Carroll Co., was elected delegate to the National Convention. A resolution was adopted, declaring the intention of the Opposition of the District to support the nominee of the Na tional Convention. Mr. Brown addressed the Convention, declaring him

self in favor of Cass first, and would stand by him as long as there was a prospect of his election, after which

he would take the next best.

The Whigs of Anne Arundel Co, have resolved to support no candidate for the Presidency who will not own himself in favor of the Compromise.

The Whig members of the Legislature, at their caucus last evening, adopted, with much unanimity, the resolutions of the Virginia Whig State Convention.

The Georgia Union Convention. The Union Convention assembled this morning, and organized with the following officers:

Hon. A. H. CHAPPELL, of Bibb, President; Same Paris, of Walker, and James Thomas, of Hancock Vice-Presidents, H. W. Alexander, A. D. Wood, W. W. Payne, Secretaries.

The following Committee of three from each Con-

gressional District was nominated to report matter for the action of the Convention:

Dist. 1—Messrs. Cuyler, Barlow and Hopkins.

Dist. 11—Messrs. Sturgess, Bevins and Davis.

Dist. 11—Messrs. Poe, Tripp and Castions.

Dist. IV—Messrs. Diamond, Kendall and Slaughter

Dist. V—Messrs. Sumpkins, Lawton and Milner.

Dist. VII—Messrs. Reese, Cone and Keenan.

Dist. VIII—Messrs. Renkins, Irwin and Thomas.

SECOND DAY.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, April 23, 1852. The Committee made their report this morning. It reaffirms the principles of the Union party, takes no action upon the Presidency at present, and calls for a Union Convention to make their nomination.

The report was confirmed.
It is thought that a few of the members will send delegates to Baltimore on their individual responsibility.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow-Later Liver-Pool Markets.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1852.

The City of Glasgow, which arrived here last evening from Liverpool, brings one hundred and fourteen passengers. Private letters by her, dated Liverpool, April 10, evening, says the market on that day had been more animated than for some time previously.

The sales of COTTON reached 11,000 bales. There had been no advance in prices, but great firmness pervaded the market

BREADSTUFFS were in better demand. WesternCanal Flour at 29/; other brands, 19/6#20/6. Wheat had advanced 1/. Corn inquired for at 29/#31/6. Corn Meal sells for 15/6 per barrel.

Fire in Philadelphia-Firemens' Riot. PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1852. A stable on the corner of Twelfth and combard eta., was destroyed by fire this morning at one o'clock. Two horses perished in the flames.

the Two horses perished in the flames.

Two horses perished in the flames.

Two horses perished in the Shiffler Hose Comwas stanched at the corner of Eighth and Lomha, by a gang of rowdles belonging to another
the Mission were fired among them, and Police

Office Walton and Jones were hit and severely injured They curract the attack by firing their revolvers upon the rwdies. One of them, James Gillespie, belonging to the Meyamensing Hose Company, was hit in the back by a ball, and mortally wounded. The officers gave themselves up to await an lavestigation.

The Latest from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, Friday, April 23, 1852.

Advices from Santa Fe to the 14th ult., announce that the Indians were quiet, and that Gov. Calhoun was preparing to visit the States. Business was dull, and the place nearly deserted, in consequence

was dull, and the place nearly deserted, in consequence of the large emigration to the Gila country, of persons drawn thither by the reported rich discoveries of gold. Money matters were very tight, and much inconvenience had been experienced in consequence.

The March mail was met at Cedar Spring, and the April mail at Canval Grove, all getting along well. Mr. Aubrey had gone the new route. The Pawnees, Cheyennes, Arspahoes, and Kianahs, were trading with Mr. Bent, five miles above Port Atkinson, and seemed quite peaceally disposed. peaceably disposed.

Capt. Naglee's Sentence-Postmaster Hall.

Washington, Saturday, April 24, 1852. Capt. Naglee, who was recently concapt. Naglect victed of a fraud upon the Government, has been sentenced in the Criminal Court to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The rumor of the intended resignation of Postmaster-General Hall is untrue.

Immense Damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal. BALTIMORE, April 25, 1852.

It having been confidently asserted that the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the recent flood will require six months to repair, at a cost of a n illion of dellars. The engineer contradicts the statement, and says the repairs can be made in three months, and at a cost of not more than \$80,000.

The Canal Navigation at Albany. ALBANY, April 25, 1852.

Bonts are now arriving here freely from

as far west as Seneca Falls.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

The express papers report that the break at Abion would be speedily repaired. We have no beats from Utica yet. Boats will be here on Monday from Rome. The water on the Utica level is low. At Caterwille no boats had passed from Rochester.

Canal Navigation at Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1852

The Canal will be in good order on Monday, and forwarding houses ready to receive and ship merchandise as usual. The River is also in excellent Dinner Declined by Dutch Naval Officer

Annapolis, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

The officers of the Dutch ship of war

The officers of the back save declined the honor of a public dinner tendered to them by the authorities, as it is their intention to sail on Sunday for Norfolk, New-York and Boston. Execution of the Pirates. RICHMOND, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

A large crowd yesterday witnessed the

execution of Reid and Clements, who were convicted some time since of piracy. The former was quite calm, and met his fate with evident composure, while Clem-Death from Violence. James Megowan, the young man upor

wound then received.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans, but brings no news of importance.

Supposed Loss of the British Bark Jane Duffus. Bosron, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

On Wednesday last a piece of board was picked up at Seaconnet, Nantucket, from which it is supposed that the British bark Jane Duffus, Thomson, from Ardrossan March 9, for Boston, with 400 tuns of pig iron and 35 tuns of coal, has been wrocked near Nantucket during the late gale, and probably all the

XXXIId CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24, 1852,
THE NAVAL ACADENY.

On Motion of Mr. Robins, it was
Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the existing law in relation to the appointment of Midshipmen in the Naval Academy, so that when a vacancy occurs the member of Congress representing the District entitled to the appointment shall be authorized to make the nomination.

OHIO AND THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio) introduced a bill to surrender to Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland Road in said State. Referred to the Committee on Reads and Canals.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition seven yards in length, full of names, asking for the passage of the Homestead bill, and the House went into Committee

that measure. Mr. Ewine began a speech by saying he

In this connection he spoke of Kossuth's mission as a failure, and referred to gentleman in the Senate, who seeking to be the heads of their party, and, as a consequence, the heads of the Government, a short time since stized upon the Exile as a godsend, as a happy breeze springing up in a dead political calm, to waft them into the haven of power. He alluded to Messrs. Douglas's and Cass's views about intervention in the affairs of Europe, which he condemned. He was very eloquent, and merely threw out points—occupying the floor but thirty minutes—and promised them he would write out his notes at length, and send a two or three hours' speech to his constituents.

Mr. SIBLEY spoke in favor of the Home-

Mr. Ficklin (Ill., Loco) advocated the measure. No sane man could be against it—there never will be a time when we will be without public lands, unless we become like ancient Rome, and then land and liberty will depart together. If we remain a free united people, we will, in course of time, occupy the whole continent.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Moore (Pa., Whig) presented a me-mortal, signed by 1,500 citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of the Homestead bill.

The House adjourned, there being no

quorum present.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

From New-Haven to Springfield.

Springfield, Saturday, April 24, 1852. From New-Haven to Hartford Kossuth's progress has been as it was from New-York to New-Haven. At each of the stations the people met him to cheer him on. At Meriden, a large crowd had assembled. He addressed a few words to the people, and many came forward to shake hands with him. Material aid to the amount of \$35 was then contributed.

At Hartford, the railroad depot was crowded, and it was an enthusiastic crowd. Kossuth went out on the platform of the cars and addressed a few words of thanks to the multitude. He was received with many cheers.

At one of the stations this side of New Haven, two young men entered the cars and begged the privilege of shaking Kossuth's hand. They had walked six miles for the honor.

The reception at Springfield was as earnest as at any place on the route. After he had en-tered the Massasoit Hotel he was called out by the peo-ple. His remarks were brief—simply an expression of thanks and a promise to address the people of Springfield on another occasion. The amount of material aid contributed

at New-Haven was about \$500. The rifles were valued at \$300. Two German Societies gave \$55. W. S. Chornby, as the proceeds of Lectures for the benefit of Hungary by C. L. Brace, C. W. Elliott and H. Sherman, sent \$136. Last evening, George Merriam, of this city, sent Kossurn three checks for \$50 such. Yesterday (Friday) evening Kossuth

had an interview with Rev. JONATHAN SMITH, an old Revolutionary soldier. Kossuth shook the old veteran's hand with much energy and warmth of feeling. He introduced him to Madame Kossuth as the survivor of a glorious Revolution. KOSSUTH AT SPRINGFIELD.

Kossurn delivered his first speech in Massachusetts at Dr. Osgood's Church, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock. He was welcomed by Hon. W. B. CALHOUN, who said the people of Massachusetts welcomed him cordially; they were known to be lovers of liberty and in him they recognized a man—a distinguished man—who was the representative, in our sense, the embediment of liberty. [Cheers.] He was on the soil of Massachusetts, commended to the commendation of the comm

crated to liberty and from which liberty never could be driven—but the people of Massachusetts desired to see liberty spread, therefore they sympathized with him when in Hungary. They wondered that any people steed on any other basis, and he knew the time would come when there would be no people on any other basis. He would not stand between him and the people, who wished to do homage to the Advocate of Liberty, and who wished to lier him speak. Again he would well come him to the homes and hearts of the people of New-England.

In response Kossuth said:

GENTLEMEN: Here I am at last in Massachusetts—that old Commenwealth, bright with the glory of former days, as well as with present prosperity—and let me add, bright with the glory of reporting the sad but offimes true reproach to humanity, that prosperity hardens the heart of men, and makes them less reported to the result of the same districts.

sad but offimes true reproach to humanny, that properity hardens the heart of men, and makes them less
susceptible to foreign distress.

I thank you for your noble and spontaneous sympathy.
There is a character of true Christian brotherly love in
this your sympathy, and there is also political importance
in it. Honor to all to whom honor is due, and happy the
land where many can claim the right of competition to
be among the first in patrictism. But no portion of this
great Republic can leel offended when taking the platform of impartial history I ask where is the man entitled to bear a prouder brow than the Massachusetts
man, when the freedem and glory of the United States
is spoken of? And therefore I say there is a political importance in the bright ray of sympathy you cast upon
me. Massachusetts must have its weight in the policy of
the United States, and it is the public spirit of the cizens of Massachusetts, and not any accidental favors
of nature's whims, which makes Massachusetts what
it is.

But as Divine Providence may can me yet as deal also with the gleanings of my experience, I thank you particularly for the joyful instruction, which New-England is about to impart to my heart, that national prosperity be founded upon institutions and intellect connected with morality. To know a people's character we must see it at its homes and look chiefly to the humbler abodes where that portion of the people dwelled which makes the broad basis of the national prosperity. One of my companions stopped here in New-England in the house of a working man, who labors here at the wagns of two dilers a day, and he found in the molest, but ment and comfortable house, besides the Bible and newspopers, a translation of some Roman classics, those that and Patrick's History of the United States.

Now, gent emen, where the workingmen draw spiritual life from Divine revelation, by private judgment, and converse daily with Roman classics, those ever fresh sources of generous sentiments, and are familiar with Beutham's nanlysis of deep philosophical utilizariants, and draw daily inspiration of philanthropy of the tropic of the country's history, there I easily can understand how the heart of men remains generous in common national prosperity, and wraps itself not up in the self-shess of undeserved happiness.

With you, citizens of Massachusetts, the love of liberty is more than affection—it is a principle rooted in the very soil with the recollections of a ghorious history, but with recollections not bulling in side reliance upon the past, but warming your heart with the aspirations of proving to be true that it is no smaller virtue to develop and to conserve than to get, and not less meritorious to secure freedom by proving worthy of being free, than to sequire freedom.

Let me praise my good lack that the synpathy of the New-England glove mo one mighty security more, that the people of the United States will not blindly rely upon authorities, but judge by the own emisphere of the warming to make the proper of the warming th of America, but depending upon Russia and turning obedient, moon-like, around the Czar—look how even Greece treats your Consuls as no Consul was yet treat-ed, the Government of whom is considered a power on I knew very well that there are are men who about

I knew very well that there are are men who about the weightless position of America in Europe feign to be consoled by the idea that there is a European and there is also an American field of policy, and if America has no weight in Europe, Europe has no weight in America. But that is entirely false. Has Russia no territory on the American Continent? Are the Canadas not Bri ish? Has France—has Spain—no possessions, and are they all not only claiming but also exerting power and in fluence, beyond their possessions in America? And besides, the truth is not to be mistaken, that connected as you are, by a thousand moral, social and commercial ties with Europe, it is just as absurd to believe that it may be defined by degrees of latitude and longitude where European policy terminates and American begins as it would be to define geographically the limits of your commercial and social interests.

I take it for an axiom that there exist interests com-

I take it for an axiom that there exist interests com I take it for an axiom that there exist interests com-mon in every nation comprised within the boundartes of the same civilization. I take it equally for cert-in, that among these common instances none is of higher importance than the principles of international law. I say that if the absolutistical powers are permitted to dispense with that law arbitrarily, they encroach upon

that among these common instances none is of higher importance than the principles of international law.

I say that if the absolutistical powers are permitted to dispense with that law arbitrarily, they encroach upon your own most vital interests.

And to look indifferently at these encroachments is so much as a spontaneous abdication of the position of a power on earth. And that position abandoned, is independence abandoned.

The principle of neutrality does not involve the principle of indifferentism above the violation of the laws of nations which are a common property to all nations. Indifference to these violations is rather contrary to the principle of neutrality. As indeed it is a fallacy to believe that you are neutral. If weonce more raise the Republican banner of resistance against the oppression by the Austrian dynasty, that perjurious dynasty may arm vessels in your county, embark volunteers upon them (perhaps they may find some foreign diplomatic influence has grown too strong in Republican America; and Russian "Divine Right" has not only advocates but votaries in Republican America. They may find men who would fight for them by profession, having found men who are lying for them by profession, which in any case is less honorable, even in the service of despotiem than to fight. Yes, the Emperor of Austria as of Russia, or even the inglorious usurper of France may arm here vessels, enlist volunteers, and carry on commerce in arms and ammunition, to murder nations with, and they will be protected by all the maritime power of the United States; but if I would arm here vessels and enlist volunteers for the deliverance of my people from oppression, you'r laws would send me to prison for the years—and if I buy your arms in Springfield and buy ammunition, your fleet in the Mediterranean will not protect this my commerce. Is that neutrality? No! Indifference for the principles of international law have led you logically into the necessity of granting protection to the oppressors and refusing even the righ

loniza Europe. Revolutions could not be made by force; they must spring from necessity; and when there was necessity and the spirit of liberty, the revolution must happen. He argued that the people of Europe were much better prepared for revolution now than in '48, and the despots were not so well prepared. If Louis Napoleon held his place and a foreign war made by France, it must be a European war, and then the friends of liberty might have a good chance. If Louis Napoleon did not maintain himself there would again be a chance for the oppressed. He spoke against the dectrine that the people of Europe were not prepared for Republica. Government. In the revolution of '48 they felled because they sought after something besides a Republic. They supported centralization, and centralization was fatal to liberty. Centralization was only not dangerous in the hands of men like Washington, and Washingtons were not so thickly strown now-a days.

In conclusion, Kossum said be had been told that the people of Massachusetts were cold. God grant that he might always be among such cold people as he had found in Massachusetts, and the people were too wise, too prudent, too intelligent, to act upon sudden excibenent. They liked to consider. Then how happy must he be to meet in Massachusetts such warm hearts, he cause it was from calm redection, and the people of New-England had always been known for their attachment to principle. Sudded excitement passed away—the tear of passion dried up, but principles were eternal. Some people might forget him, but he knew the people of Massachusetts would never lorget his cause.

While Kossuth was speaking he was

While Kossuth was speaking he was frequently applauded with enthusiasm, and when he concluded, six cheers were given.

We learn by telegraph that Kossuth arrived in Northampton at 3 P. M. on Saturday, and addressed the people in the village Church. Some \$5 were received there from the sale of Hungarian bonds. Madame JENNY LIND GOLDTSMIDT and her husband were present to hear the speech.

The amount of material aid contributed

in Newark was, from the ladies of New-Brunswick, \$100; from St. John's Lodge, \$100; from the German Committee, \$300; from the old German Society, \$180; from a Company of the 5th Regiment, \$150; from the Mayor, \$50; from Mr. Woodruff, \$50; from Mr. Grover, \$50; from Mr. McCormick, \$20; from Bonds sold at the Banquet, \$400; and the Committee took in charge Bonds to the amount of \$1,100. There were, besides, several small donations.

THE FRESHETS.

At the East.

The Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, of Saturday, says that Nashua River, at noon on Wednesday, was higher than it was ever known to be by any resident there, and that it continued to rise until Thursday afternoon, when it had reached its turning point, having risen 14 inches in the twelve hours previous. It reports the damage to property all along the river to be very great. Roby & McQuesten and the Jackson Company are represented as among the heaviest individual losers. The Indian Head Bridge, in Nashville, had been carried away, and will be a heavy loss to the town. The bridge sweing round into the stream, and was lashed to the trees, and thus prevented from going down stream, to the inevitable destruction of the Concord Railroad Bridge and the Taylor's Falls Bridge. The Nashua and Lowell, and the Nashua and Concord, and the Stony Brook Railtoads were all impassable on Thursday; the Nashua and Worcester Road alone made its regular trips, though the freshet was severe along its line.

During Thursday night the Nashua River fell several inches, and the Nerrimac fell a little. The lands along these streams are severely washed, and injured, and carried away. dent there, and that is continued to rise until Thursday

The Nantucket Inquirer of Friday speaks

The Nantucket Inquirer of Friday speaks of heavy rains, and says they have had no communication with the continent for five days.

A correspondent of The Boston Journal writing from Winchendon, April 23, says, we have recknowed up twelve bridges which have been carried away by the flood. Every bridge, nine in number, over Miller's River, in this town, has been swept off or rendered impassable. The communication between us and Royalson is completely out off. The repairs of the roads and bridges must cost the town some thousands of dollars. The snow has mainly disappeared from this section. But the Monadnock and the hills in New Hampshire still appear to be covered with large masses of snow.

The Hartford Courant of Saturday has The Hartford Courant of Saturday has the following: The water in the Connecticut continued to rise most of yesterday, and at 8 o'clock last evening was 23 feet above low water mark, and about at a stand. It now covers so large a surface that should it continue to rise, either the quantity of water pouring into the river must be greatly increased, or its rise must be very slow. All that part of the city lying east of Front-st, is completely flooded, the cellars filled with water, and in Charles and other low streets, it is on the first floor of the dwellings, and must cause much inconvenience, if not suffering, to the families (mostly poor) living in that neighborhood. The northern part of Front-st on both sides is covered, and the meadow still further north presents to the eye a single sheet of water. The establishments of Messrs, Woodruff & Beach, Colonel Colt, and Tracy & Fales, were obliged to suspend yesterday on account of trouble from the water, and will undoubtedly suffer much pecuniary damage. East of the river, the water passes over the traveled road between the bridges, so that the Bridge Company were obliged to keep a ferry in operation yesterday for the accommodation of foot passengers. The dwellings in the meadow are completely surrounded. This is the highest freshet since 1843, when it was 26 feet 2 in thes above low water mark. We have heard of no accidents or of the removal of buildings of much consequence. The Times states that the

Ne have heard of no accidents, or of the removal of buildings of much consequence. The Times states that the bridge over the Podunk River, in the edge of South Windser, about five miles from this city, was carried away by the flood on Thursday night, and that one or more bridges across the Scantic River are in danger of being swept off.

The Newburyport Herald of Friday, says the river roads above the city are covered so as to be almost impassable, and the wharves at Salisbury Point and Amesbury are submerged five or six feet. The railread to Brailord is covered for some distance, and the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad came down to the branch and received and delivered the passengers. Yesterday morning two houses floated down the river, and at Groveland the people put off in boats and took furniture from the rooms. At Bradford the water was high over the banks of the river.

The Lowell Courier attributes the pre-

The Lowell Courier attributes the prerention of a large portion of that city from being swept away by the great rise of the Merrimac, to the letting down at the "guard locks" of a massive gate, which was prepared in anticipation of such an occasion several years ago, by the direction of James B. Francis, Eq., agent of the Locks and Canals Company.

The ice in the Penobscot broke up on Tuesday, after an embargo of 142 days. During the last 34 years, the ice has remained later than the 20th of April but five times.

THE STORM AND FRESHET .- We have

THE STORM AND FRESHET.—We have the following additional details of the destructive effects of the late storm and freshet:

We learn from Niles' Express that the water is nearly off the track at Newmarket, N. H., and that the train from Haverhill, due here at 9½ this A. M., arrived only half an hour late. At North Andover the track is partially under water, and men are stationed at different points who are constantly occupied in keeping the track in repair. The mills at Dover and Great Falls have been stopped for a day or two. No train has yet passed over the Nashua and Lowell Road through Chelmsford, the water at that place still covering the track to a considerable depth.

Between Manchester and Concord the track is under water.

water.
At Gilmanton, a saw-mill and grist-mill, belonging to Gov. Badger, have been swept away.

At Gilmanton, a saw-mill and grist-mill, belonging to Gov. Radger, have been swept away.

Near Groton, on the Nashua and Worcester Railroad, yesterday, the passengers in a train discovered a number of young men perched in the trees above a stream which was running with great velocity. Their boat had been upset, and they had taken refuge in the trees, where they had been about two hours.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says that the Vermont Central Railroad is all right, and that the trains are running over it regularly to-day.

The water in the Merrimack, at Lowell, as we learn by Sargent's Express, has fallen about a foot since yesterday.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad is damaged at Northbridge.

The Providers and at Northbridge.

The bridge on the Vermont and Massachusetts road a little above Dadmunville, was rendered impassable, and it is thought will require some days to repair.

We learn that the Northern Railroad, (Concord and Lebanon,) is now clear of water, and trains will probable on a small bly run as usual.
The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad resumed

their regular trips yesterday after soon.

The Nashua River at Groton has not been so high for The Nashua River at Groton has not been so high solthirty years as at present.

Mr. Coburn Blood, who lives near the river, above
Pawtucket Falls, found his premises yesterday morning
so deep in the water that he could only save his cattle by
swimming them off. Mr. Blood is 93 years old, has
always lived near Merrimac River, and does not remember such a freshet as the present.

The paper-mill at Exeter, M. H., owned by Mr. Flagg,
was undermined by the freshet on Wednesday, and settied down so that it was necessary to enter it with boats
to save property.

to save property.

It is feared that the dam above will give away, in which case the mill will be a total loss.

[Boston Journal, April 23.

At the West.

From the Cleveland Herald, April H.

The town of Wellsville is mostly built on the bank entirely above high water mark; but between the town and the hills is a small valley, which is settled. The water from the Ohio had flooded this valley, yesterday, and the fine Union School-House located in it was partially under weter, and could only be reached by

boats. The railroad was uninjured—the culvert, the only point in danger, standing firm.

The highway bridge over 'fellow Creek, at its mouth, was flooded to the roof, but stood uninjured. The wharf-boat at Lawson's instiling, took unceremonious leave in the evening. The keeper it up, and went ashore to supper, and while absent a raft struck the boat and swept it away on the flood. Considerable merchandise was in store on the boat. Two raftsmen cause through from Wellswille on the ears yesterday. Their raft from the Alleghany had been broken up and lost, and a comrade was borne of, clinging to the logs, and probably drowned. A gentleman writing from Wellswille, April 20, describes the condition and distress of families and individuals located on the lower part or bothout innotes at Wellewille, and on the Virginia bottom lands, the foundations of which are usually twenty fent above the water in the Ohio, are now so nearly laundated that nothing but about three feet of the peak of the rotes, and the tops of the chimneys are visible. Yesterday afternoon, the steam-ferry boat was employed in taking the families and furniture from the second story windows (the boat being made fast to the house) and conveying them back to the foot of the hill, shout a quarter of a mile, sailing directly over the entire frams on which the houses stood. In the lower part of this city, the water is frem one to four feet deep our the first thors of many of the dwellings, and in seene cases up to deck, got out into the main river, and was carried down the current with great velocity, occasionally rolling over and over, and being crushed as it passed along. Bridges and rafts, building, a hen coops, and live chickens sitting on the tops of them, are constantly floating by. Some of the rafts, lamentable to say, have a number of make the shore."

The light passes of receiving it and the tops of them, are constantly floating by. Some of the rafts, lamentable to say, have a number of make the spore of the president, clothing yow with the power i

(By Telegraph ] At the South. BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

EALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

Letters and dispatches received here since
the waters have subsided, represent the damage to the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal not so great as was first
supposed, but still of a very serious nature.
The accounts from Western Maryland report im
mense losses of property, and great damage to the Canal
by the recent freehet.
The snow on the mountains beyond Cumberland, at
last accounts, was even fifteen inches.

BUENOS AYRES.

Grand Entry of the Conquering Army into

The Boston Traveller has been favored with the following letter, received by the Edward Koppisch, which arrived at Salem on the 23d inst. from

Buenos Ayres the 29th of February:

"BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

"Since date of my last, we have had a succession of bolidays. On Thursday, 19th, Urquiza, at the head of 25,000 men, made his grand entry lato the city. The cavalry, 13,000, made a beautiful appearance; and the whole force, infantry and artillery, were fine looking troops, all young men, well dressed and armed; it did not need one half of them to have upset Rosas. The old man must have been very much deceived as to the character of the force to be brought against him. For myself | uss acreeably disappointed in their appear. myself I was agreeably disappointed in their appearance; they were four and a half hours passing our posi-tion, the cavalry eight abreast, and the infantry ten or

ance; they were four and a half hours passing our position, the cavalry eight abreast, and the infantry ten or twelve.

"On Saturday a large large party of us, including our better halves, went out to Rosas' old camping ground and thence to the battle field. For the whole distance the ground is covered with knapsacks, cartridge boxes, caps, &c. &c., and now and then, dead bodies, left as they were shot or lanced. We went up to the top of the house where Rosas stood to view the progress of the fight and give his orders. After his line broke, he came down and mounted a horse and gave leg ball, leaving the rest to take care of themselves as best they might. The house is pretty well peppered with balls; for not long after Rosas quit, it was surrounded by a company of Germans, and every one in the house was killed—twenty odd bodies were found on the stairs. We passed over a considerable part of the battle ground, and it appeared pretty conclusive there was not much very hard fighting. On the plain in front of the house, remain about thirty carcasses, nearly dried up,—in a ditch near by, perhaps some fifty—a league farther on than the house, we were told there were more. In the whole, there could not have been over 400 to 500 killed—A small number, considering the forces engaged. A large portion of these were dispatched in the retreat.

Yesterday they had a grand Te Deum at the Cathedral; Gen. Urquiza and suit were present; also, the Provisional Government and Members of the Sala, with all the Foreign Ministers and Consuls. The scens was very imposing, as the immense church was crowded in every part. As yesterday was the anniversary of Washington is birth-day, Mr. Pendleton called on Urquiza the day before to sak him to call at his house after the service and drink a glass of wine to his memory. Urquiza said he should be most happy to do so. Every American in the place was there to meet him, and a merry time we had. He had remained two hours, much pleased with his reception, and left with three times three hearty che

bis officers The Jamestown (corvette) sails to-day on a cruise. The Brazilian Admiral sent a note to Commodore McKeever that the American schooner Draco, Capain Thatcher, bad gone hence to the coast of Patsgonia, and there raised a crew from vessels loading guano, and left for Brazil to capture vessels under a letter of marque. The vessel, however, has no such letter, and she will be proceeded as ainst as a pirate. We betide them, if they fall into the hands of Admiral Greafell."

The Boston Journal adds:

"Capt. Upton reports all quiet at Buenos Ayres when he left, but it would not be surprising should a revolution occur within six months. It was rumored that the Montevideans were preparing to attack the Brazilians, and when the Edward Koppisch left, troops were embarking at Buenos Ayres for Montevideo.

"Numerous decrees are published in the British Packet. Among the number is one declaring Rosas responsible for the spollations and emberzlements that had taken place during his administration; and confiscating all his property existing within the Province.

"Another decree abrogates that of the 16th of September, 1840, and reinstates all owners of confiscated property throughout the Province in their full rights and dominion as such; said owners to receive back their properties as they now exist. The Boston Journal adds :

erties as they now exist.

"Gen. Mancilla, who commanded at Buenos Ayres at
the date of the overthrow of Rosas, has sailed for England.

The Buenos Ayrean Government has reduced the tun-nage duties on foreign vessels arriving in that port from 900 to 300 reis. Coasting vessels are exempt from

In connection with the approaching ex-

pedition to Japan, the following documents are of interest. The first is the instructions given nearly a year since to Com. Aulick, on his going out in command of the U.S. squadron in the China Seas. Of course, it has nothing to do with the expedition under Com. Perry, except as it may indicate the general views of the Adminration with reference to Japan :

nothing to do with the expedition under Com. Perry, except as it may indicate the general views of the Administration with reference to Japan:

Department of State, Washington, Tuesday, June 10, 1851.

Commodore John H. Aulick—Sir: The moment is near when the last link in the chain of oceanic steam navigation is to be formed. From China and the East Indies to Egypt, thence through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean to England, thence again to our happy shores and other parts of this great continent—from our own ports to the southernmost part of the Isthmusthat connects the two western continents, and from its Pacific coast north and southward as far as civilization has spread—the steamers of other nations and of our own carry intelligence, the wealth of the world, and thousands of travelers.

It is the President's opinion that steps should be taken at once to enable our enterprising merchants to supply the last link in that great chain, which unites all nations of the world, by the early establishment of a line of the world, by the early establishment of a line of steamers from California to China. In order to facilitate this enterprise, it is desirable that we should obtain from the Emperor of Japan permission to purchase from his subjects the necessary supplies of coal, which our steamers, in their out and inward voyages may require. The well-known jealousy with which the Japanese Empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, empire has, for the some of the weath of his artisans, or the results of the only the commodor of his artisans, or the results of the numan family.

By the Presid

transmit, herewith, the act of the President, clothing

I transmit, herewith, the act of the President, clothing you with that power; as also copies of the treaty between the United States and Chins with Stam and the Muscat, which may to a certain extent be of use to you as precedents. It is important that you should secure to our vessels the right to enter one or more of the ports of Japan, and there to dispose of their cargoes either by sale or by barter, without being subjected to extravagant port charges; and even more important is it that he Government of Japan should bind itself to protect American sailors and property which may be on their shores. The second article of our treaty with Muscat, and the fifth article of the treaty with Siam, embrace these objects.

and the fifth article of the treaty
these objects.

Every treaty has to be subjected to the Senate, for
ratification, as you are aware. In consideration of the
great distance between the countries, and unforeseen
difficulties, it would be prudent, should you succeed in
effecting the object proposed, to fix the period for the
exchange of the ratifications at three years.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
OLNEL WESTER. The following is a note from the Minister of the Neth

erlands to our Government:

Note Verbale.—It is a matter of public notoricty
that foreign vessels are excluded from Japan, by the
government of that empire. It was nevertheless deternined, in 1842, that, if such vessels should be east upon
the shores of Japan, by storms, or come there in want of
provisions, with a view of asking for such commodities,
water, or wood for fuel, those articles should be granted
to them on request.

water, or wood for fuel, those articles should be granted to them on request.

For fear, however, lest this determination, prompted as it has been by feelings of humanity, should give riss to any false interpretation, the government of Japan has edicited that of the Netherlands to inform the other powers that the abovementioned resolution does no intringe upon, or otherwise imply any modification whatever of the system of separation and exclusion, which was adopted more than two centuries ago by the Japanese Government, and since the establishment of which, the prohibition against allowing any foreign vesto explore the Japanese coasts has been constantly in force. The Dutch Government has made no difficulty of com The Dutch Government has made no difficulty of com-plying with this request, especially as the Government of Japan has no other means of making a communica-tion of this nature; and in pursuance of instructions from the Cabinet of the Hague, the Legation of the Netherlands has the honor to communicate the above-mentioned facts to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, for the information of his Government. April 30, 1851.

Sixty-Sixth Anniversary of the St. George

The sixty-sixth Anniversary of the brotherhood of St. Grobor and Merrie England, was held at Niblo's Saloon, and was well, but not crowdedly, attended. The company assembled between 6 and 7 o'clock, and at 7'g were ushered into the slining-room, where a fine repast awaited them, prepared under the auspices of Wm. Niblo, whese cuisine did honor to its acknowledged tame. The viands were excellent, (as might be expected from the taste of the sons of St. George,) and were as excellently served, under the personal supervision of Mr. Niblo bimself.

The room was landsomely arranged and decorated, in the center, over the held of the President, was a fine picture of the Queen, copied by Condon, after the original of Winterhilland. This was bordered by the British and American flags. On the orchestra gallery was the beautiful standard of St. George, and on either side the French, German, Hongarian, and other antional flags. The tables run crosswise of the room, and were thanked with large pine and fir-trees, and flowers of various kinds in full growth.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Adda Norshe, President of St. Andrew's, Mr. Bell, President of St. Nicholas'; Mr. Niles, President of St. David's; George Cubris, President of the Now-Eagland; Mr. Zimmerman, President of the German Benevolent Society; Mr. Bunch, British Vice-Consul; Capt. Graman, of the U. S. Army; Rev. Mr. Fland, James Wallack, the well-known actor; A. Braham, the singer, &c. &c. Dodworth's Band—of, Bands the celebrated—supplied the music in abundance.

When the dinner was over, and the anxious appears of the repasts had been fully appeared for Turbot for the consulting and fully appeared for Turbot for The sixty-sixth Anniversary of the broth-

plied the music in abundance.

When the dinner was over, and the anxious appeties of the guests had been fully appeased (on Turbot thes of the guests had been fully appeased (on Turbot and South Down Mutton, fresh from England by favor of Capt JUDKINS of the Asis,) and after the singing of "Non Nobis Domine,"

The President, Dr. BEALES, rose and congratulated

"Non Nobis Domine,"

The President, Dr. Beales, rose and congratulated the members upon the prosperity of the Society, and their ability to perform their deeds of charity. He said that during the year between 700 and 800 persons had been relieved at a cost of \$3,000, or more. All deserving applicants had been relieved; \$37 persons had been supplied with situations; between 7,000 and 8,000 have been aided in their emigration. This is a large increase over the preceeding year. He called attention to the efficient labors of the Emigration Committee, whose services had been valuable. But, besides this benevolent work, we are proud of our glorious England. Halluded to the threatened invasion of England, and was confident if such an event did take place, no one would be fearful of the result. England stands foot to foot with despotism; she is surrounded by those who would crush her if they could; but she is sustained by the strong arms of her sons. He alluded to the effort of Continental powers to put under restraint the exiles now in England, and the reply of the British Minister refusing compliance. (Cheers.) He gave the first regular toast:

The Day, and all who honor it.

Music—"The flag that braved a thousand years,

The battle and the breeze."

Before giving the second toast, Dr. Brales called attention to the fine full-length portrait of Quern Viotonia which hung behind him, and read documents giving a history of the picture. He gave the second regular toast:

The Queen; God bless her.

giving a matory of the regular tonat:

The Queen; God bless her.

Nine cheers. Music and the national anthem "God save the Queen," by Braham and others, well sung and rapturously applanded.

The next regular toast was then given by the President:

The President of the United States.

The President of the United States.

Twelve cheers, and "Hail Columbia," by the Band.

The fourth regular tosat was as follows:

Her Majesty's Ministers, and her Representatives on this

The fourth regular toast was as follows:

Her Majesty's Ministers, and her Representatives on this Continent.

Nine cheers with a will, and "The Old English Gentleman," by Mr. Condon and cherus.

Mr. BUNCH, British Vice-Consul, replied. He was gratified at this compliment to the representatives of Her Majesty in this country. They were representatives not only of the virtues but of the power of the British people. On this occasion he was happy to be a participent in so noble a festival; and referred to the enthusiasm of the return of St. George's Day and the warm feelings which it calls forth, like the springing of the glories of vegetation by the genial call of the versal sus. We are away from our home, but we have found a genial home; the land of our adoption is great and glorious; we can give her much of our reverence and regard; I can appreciate the workings of her glorious Constitution; I can appreciate the necessity of union and peace between America and England; let us seek to deserve American sympathy, but let us never forget Old England. (Cheers.) He proceeded to state his connection with the production of the fine portrait of the words of Shakspere in honor of another great Queen. (Cheers long continued.)

Dr. BEALES called the fifth regular toast:

The traver of May of Great Britain and of the United

Dr. BEALES called the fifth regular toast:
The Army and Navy of Great Britain and of the United

Dr. Beales called the fith regular toss:

The Army and Navy of Great Britain and of the United States.

Nine cheors: "The Star Spangled Basner" and "The Britain Grenadiers," by the Band.

Mr. Braham sang "The Death of Melson," which called forth three cheers for the singer.

Capt. Graham, of the United States Army, made a brief response. He was sorry that his superior officer (Col. Gardiner) was not present. He thought that we might one day meet—the Cross of St. George and the might one day meet—the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes of Brother Jonathan—to contest with despotism for Human Freedom. He referred to the loss of the Birkenhead, and hoped we would not say, after that, that the age of chivairy was past.

The President gave the sixth regular tosst. He said we are all here participants in the freedom and blessings of this great City, dirty streets included [Gentlemen, I give you:

Hu Hoser the Mayor, the City, and Municipal Authorities of New-York.

A song by Mr. Combon and Chorus.

Mr. Youvo, Editor of The Albion, introduced
Judge Daly, who made a short speech. He had recently visited England, and was well pleased with his visit. He west there with strong American projectors, but when he left he had feelings of regret and respect which he never felt toward any other foreign nation.

We have been less successful in charting medica.